gress. The fight in the Senate, in executive session, will be exciting over this phase of Arkansas affairs.

The delegates from the Cherokee, Choetaw and Croek

ations of Indians, now in Washington, have petitioned

Congress protesting against the new form of Govern-

ment proposed for Indian territory. The Indians wish,

they say, to preserve their tribal relations, and they

The Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, at its firs

bills which have been referred to it. To Senator Wilson

were assigned the bills providing for a Territorial gov

ernment for the Indian Territory, and he will draft a bill

XLIID CONGRESS-2D SESSION.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio), from the Com

The expiration of the morning hour brought up the amnesty bill, but on motion of Mr. LOGAN (Rep., Ill.) it was laid aside, and the bill for the relief of Chicago

Chicago. He would prefer a direct appropriation for the relief of the sufferers.

Mr. SCOTT (Rep., Penn.) thought that the bill was unconstitutional because it would discriminate in favor of the port of Chicago, while the Constitution forbids any discrimination in favor of any port. He agreed with Mr. Ferry that the best way of relieving the sufferers would

be by a direct appropriation.

After considerable discussion all amendments were voted down, and the bill, as reported from the Committee, was passed. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. KETCHUM (Rep., N. Y.) presented the peti-

tion of the Common Council and citizens of the City of

down to the details of the bill, he said that it did not propose to supersede the common school system now existing in States, but rather to strengthen that system. In conclusion he gave notice that he would allow full time for discussion, and would keep the bill in the morning hour until disposed of.

Mr. McINTYRE (Dem., Ga.), a member of the Committee on Education and Labor, opposed the bill, arguing that the question of education should be left to the States separately.

separately.
Mr. STORM (Dem., Penn.), another member of the Committee, also opposed the bill as irreconcilable wit

Committee, also opposed the bill as irreconcliable with the principles of the Constitution. Mr. PERCE proposed to have the bill made a special order, but objection was made, and the bill went over

woman suffrace.

Mr. BUTLER (Rep., Mass.), having obtained permission to present a petition in the open House instead of under the rules, said that he had the honor of presenting a petition for a declaratory law to assure the rights of suffrage to the women citizens of the United States. They

mittee, was adopted.
THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.
THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Civil Appropriation bill.

Mr. GARFIELD (Rep., Ohio) offered an amendment repealing at laws that authorize the publication of laws in

The House then went into Committee of the W WHEELER (Rep., N. Y.) in the chair, on the

erection of a lighthouse near said city.

THE NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL FUND.

SENATE WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1872.

THE WHARTON TRIAL

MRS. WHARTON ACQUITTED-SHE IS RELEASED

ON BAIL.

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 24.-About 10 o'clock

jury had agreed, and the Court-room was soon after

filled by an eager crowd. Previous to the entry of the

jury in the Court-room, Chief-Judge Miller admonished

jury in the Court-room, Chief-JudgejMiller admonished the andience that no manifestations of approval or disapproval would be permitted on the rendering of the verdict. After the jury had taken their seats, the Clerk addressed them as follows: "Gentlemen of the Jury, look upon the prisoner at the bar. How say you! Is she guilty of the matter whereof she stands indicted, or not guilty!" As the foreman, Franklin Deale, replied, "Not guilty." As the foreman answered there was a slight inniffestation of appliance, which was instantly checked by the Court and bailiffs. Mrs. Wharton stood apparently unmoved, but through the heavy black crape veil tears could be seen streaming down her face. Miss Nellie Wharton was deeply affected when her mother left the prisoner's box. Mr. Steele, Mr. Thomas and Mr. Hagner, her counsel, each shook her hand, with brief words of congratulation. Her friends present also congratulated her at the result.

WORKINGMEN'S STATE ASSEMBLY.

Washington, Jan. 24.-U. S. District Attorney

Corbin of South Carolina, now here, says that there are

more than 800 Ku-Klux now! at large upon bail in that

State, against whom indictments were found by the

Grand Jury during the recent sitting of the Court in

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY

translation of Iwakura's address at the banquet given to the Japanese Embassy in this city last night:

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

fifty delegates of the Pennsylvania Encampment of the

Grand Army of the Republic attended the annual gath-

ering to-day, and partook of a banquet at the Continea tal Hotel this evening, at which many distinguished offi cers from other States were present, including Gen

MUTINY AT SEA.

FATAL POWDER EXPLOSION.

DENVER. Jan. 24 .-- A terrible accident oc

surred in Clear Creek Cafion, near Golden City, yester-

day, on the line of the extension of the Colorado Central

THE WEST VIRGINIA SHOOTING AFFRAY.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

...Judge Guild and others presented a petition, estends, to Gov Parker for a further respite of Botts, who is sented to be hanged at Newark our Priday for the number of Halated. be Governor declined to interfere in the matter,

A disastrous fire occurred at Littleton, seven alles from Benver, on Teeslar, destroying the Rougis and Ready Pleuring fill, in which were stored 10,000 bushels of wheat and about 600 sacks of our. The null was one of the best in Colorado. Loss, \$50,000.

Yesterday morning the St. Louis express from Mitchell, Ind., on the Louverlile, New-Athany, and Chicago Raitroad, ran into the rear-end of a freight-train at the "Twelve-mile awtich," mashing the passenger-engine and wire-king for freight-cars. William New-port, the baggagenas, was badly brused.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24,-Two hundred and

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 24.-The following is a

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

NO IMMEDIATE CHANGE EXPECTED IN THE MINISTRY - ANOTHER PRUSSIAN SOLDIER ATTACKED-THE TAX QUESTION STILL UN-

Paris, Wednesday, Jan. 24, 1872. No immediate change will be made in the Ministry. All rumors to the contrary are false.

A Prussian soldier was attacked by a French workman at Epernay, to-day, and badly wounded. The assailant has been arrested, and will be tried. No serious compilcations are likely to result from the occurrence.

The Committee of the Assembly are ready to report in favor of the abrogation of the commercial treaty with Great Britain. The majority of the Committee is still averse to the taxation of raw material.

Efforts are making to bring about a fusion of the branches of the House of Orleans. The Count of Paris intends to visit the Count of Chamberd, when an attempt will be made to reconcile their conflicting political inter-

Prince Napoleon has been elected to the Council of

tjacio, Corsica.

The Mayor of Montpelier has been dismissed from his ffice because of his conduct during the recent portifical

SPAIN.

RESIGNATION OF THE SAGASTA MININISTRY. Madrid, Wednesday, Jan. 24, 1872.

The defeat of Senor Herrera for President of the Lower House of the Cortes decided the fate of the present Cabinet. At the first sitting of the Cortes, during the proceedings preliminary to organization, it be the present Government, and that the Ministerial candidate for the Chair had little chance of success. On the test vote the Opposition showed itself largely in the majerity, and Herrera's defeat in the regular election for President was inevitable. For this, Schor Sagasta did him that the vote in the Cortes left him but two alternatives-the dissolution of the Cortes or the resignation of the Ministry. The latter course was decided upon, and the King said he should take counsel with the President of the Senate, the Vice-President of the House, and with Sefiors Herrera, Zorilla and Serrano, before the formation

Senor Sagasta and the present Ministers were reque to retain their portfolios until some result was reached. To-day being a holiday the Cortes is not in session. morrow the regular election for President will be held.

AN EXTRADITION TREATY WITH ENGLAND. BERLIN, Wednesday, Jan. 24, 1872

The draft of a treaty between Great Britain and the German Empire for the extradition of criminals has been laid before the Federal Council.

THE CHOLERA DISAPPEARING.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Wednesday, Jan. 24, 1872. The cholera has disappeared from this city and suburbs. Clean bills of health are now granted to

GREAT BRITAIN. VIOLENT STORM-PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS DAM-AGED-MARINE DISASTERS FEARED.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 24, 1872. A severe storm commenced here yesterday evening, and lasted all night, raging with great violence The gale at times became a hurricane, and the rain peured down in terrents, flooding the lower por-tions of the city. The Parliament building was amaged, the water penetrating the root a several places, and injuring the decorations and furniture. The weather reports show that the storm ex-tended throughout the British Isles, and reached some pertions of the continent. Telegraph wires are pros rupted. In the Channel and on the Irish coast the storm was excessively severe. Serious disasters to shipping ough, partly owing to the derangement of the

vires, no wrecks are yet reported. The mass meeting in support of Sir Charles Dilke is advertised for the 5th of February, the day before the opening of Parliament. As no hall of sufficient capacity an be obtained, the meeting will probably be held in

Mr. Dairymple, M. P., who recently made a tour of inspection of the Inebriate Asylums in the United States, intends to bring the result of his observations before Parliament. He proposes to secure additional informatien by introducing a motion to empower the Committee t the House of Commons to invite leading Americans to give evidence before it as to the methods and progress

The Lord Mayor has called a public meeting for Tuesby in aid of the British expedition for the relief of Dr. Livingstone, the African explorer.

The Emperor of Germany has knighted and conferred the Order of Merit on the distinguished English painter,

Sir Edwin Landseer.

Advices from Melhourne, Australia, report that the observation of the solar celipse there was a failure, owing

PROPOSITION FOR REBUILDING WARWICK CAS-

TLE-MANAGEMENT OF THE ANGLO-AMERI-CAN COMPANY'S CABLE TELEGRAPHS-IN-SULATION OF THE CABLES FAILING-THE TRUTH ABOUT THE CENSORSHIP OF THE LONDON STAGE. M THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

LONDON, Jan. 11 .- Whether Warwick Castle, c large a portion of which was burned last month, shall be completely restored, is a question of hardly less interest to Americans than to Englishmen. Few Ameri Warwick Castle. There were few things better worth weing: no English castle, perhaps, more full of attrac as historical student, or as sight-seer in search of the picturesque. The present Lord Warwick has not acreis thrown open the castle with its wonder treasures, its armor and paintings, and armor and paintings, and fine old furniture and tapestries : that had been done for several generations by his ancestors. But the rooms formerly occupied by the family included a great many of those which people most wanted to see, and, in order wick built a new wing to the eastle, and moved into the a great part of the year. The castle, however, has always been the residence of the family, and they have occupied, when necessary, the whole of the rooms. The fire stroyed, and it is a matter of concern to the race which counts Warwick Castle among its grandest monuments, that all should be restored.

Such a work is beyond the reach of most private for tunes, just as the castle itself is more than the residence of a private family. Committees have been formed in England to raise a fund for the purpose. Among those who sign the circular to the public are Earl Clarendon, Earl Granville, Earl Stanhope, the Marquis of Westminster, Lord Overstone, Baron Rothschild, Sir Coutts Lindsay, George Gilbert Scott, Mr. Millais, Mr. Tom Taylor, and others equally known in America. Some of the London Committee, Sir Coutts Lindsay and Mr. Millais particularly, think it likely that Americans, as well as Englishmen, would be glad to assist in the reconstruction of the castle. It seems to me nothing could be more natural than that they should do so. There are scores of thousands of Americans living who remember with what treedone they found access to the castle, and to whom the memories of it must be among the most cherished of their English visit. A part of what is gone, it is true, can never be replaced. The loss of portraits, embroideries, furni-ture, and historical relics is beyond the help of money. But it is possible to restore a great part of the architetural structure, and the plan is, I believe, to reproduce nearly as may be what has been swept away. The English committee will gladly accept the cooperation of an American committee. If anybody who reads this letter wishes to contribute at once, he may send his subecription to Mesers. Duncan, Sherman & Co., Bankers, of New-York. It can hardly be necessary to add that the subscription was begun without any suggestion from Lord Warwick, and without his knowledge. It has nothing of a private character about it, nor is it meant as a gift to an individual or a family. It is simply a pubite effort to repair the injury to a treasure, and nobody who is concerned in it supposes he is laying any obliga-

lantic Cable do not like, monopolies and high rates. Their growing dissatisfaction recently took the shape of a project for another line, or perhaps more than one, and latterly there has been some discussion about it in the English papers, 'The known determination of the Anglo-American Company to stick to its present extreme tariff finds no approval either with the business public or the general public. What the newspapers think of it and of the decision which doubled the rates for news dispatches on account of a private quarrel, I need not say. All our liking for Mr. Cyrus Field does not make that act more palatable. If the Anglo-American stockholders knew the effect of it on their receipts it would hardly suit them any better than it does us. There has been a good deal of fluttering among them on account of the rumored undertaking for another cable. It was partly to counteract that, I presume, that the plan of getting the Govern-ment to buy up the existing cable at an enormous figure was concected. Curious phenomena have been observable lately by those who look fat Stock Exchange much in my way, but I was struck by the experience which a friend who held a number of shares has related to me. When the new cable scheme became known, there was a momentary alarm. My friend wrote to his seized for answer that it had just become public, and tions. Shares then stood at 115, and this was two or three weeks ago. They nevertheless began at once to go up under what influences, or by what manipulation, I will not attempt to say. The belief in a favorable report from the directors and a large dividend may have had mething to do with it. The expectation of a purchase by the Government (at the moderate and modest figure of \$25,000,000) may have had something. Whatever the reason was, the price kept on mounting until on Monday say that a rise of £25 per share in two weeks might be more or less speculative; that at any rate some kind of

If, furthermore, this sudden rise should prove to be followed by a fall as sudden, it might be suspected that there had been information withheld, as well as com-municated, and that the two kinds of information were not equally favorable to the prospects of the Anglo-American Company. On Tuesday, the day after the shares had reached 140, they fell, as it happened, to 132, and on Wednesday (vesterday) they fell to 125. By a curious coincidence, the papers of this morning publish an official statement from the Secretary of the Anglo-American Company, which I will take leave to quote in

information quite suddenly communicated either to the

public or to a number of interested individuals has had

full. It is this:

No. 26 OLD BROAD-ST., LONDON, Jan. 10.

SIR: The attention of the directors having been called to certain rumors affecting the condition of this Company's cables, they consider it their duty to inform their shareholders that, according to the results of the tests reported by the Company's superintendents at Valentia and Hear's Content, the insulation of the cables both of 1865 and 1866 shows a considerable decrease. It is proper, however, to add that this decrease of insulation does not at present interfere with the regular and rapid transmission of messages. With a view of ascertaining more accurately the exact condition of the Company's cables, the directors have determined to send Mr. Willoughby Smith to Valentia to supplement the tests made by the Company's superintendents. I am, Sir. your concuent taccurat.

It is impossible not to admire this sudden development It is impossible not to admire this sudden development

of conscientionsness among the directors. There have bles, and the directors' attention has been called to them, and thereupon they hasten to perform what must be the painful duty of informing their shareholders that the insulation of the cables both of 1805 and 1806 shows a considerable decrease. But might we be permitted to ask when this decrease was shown, and when the fact of the decrease became known to the directors? It is only three days, as we have seen, since Augio-American shares were rising, and had gone up by jumps to 140. Is it within three days that the failing insulation of the cables first became known to the directors! Was it mown when the rise began two weeks ago or more their cables to the English Government In any case, know, how long this momentous information was in properte it to them and to the public?

We seem at last to have got to the bottom of the ques tion whether the Lord Chamberlain has been protecting the Government against the satire of the pantomimes. and who signs himself "Examiner of Stage Plays," and dates his letter from the "Lord Chamberlain's Office, St. James's Palace," has published a confession of his sins. He denies that he has received any instructions either from the Lord Chamberlain or from Mr. Gladstone or any other member of the Government. He declares, neverout "personal or personally political questions, as well as passages or words, names and phrases likely to give offense on moral or religious grounds." It amounts to this, then, that when the Government, through its semiofficial organ, affirmed there was not a word of truth in the story that such excisions had been made, it meant to say that it had always been true. Mr. Donne has exercised in behalf of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Lowe the same friendly solicitude which he had before exercised in be naif of Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Ward Hunt. Politics are no allowed on the stage. That depends. If you are a Prime Minister, or if you belong to a regular party, you may be safe; but if you happen to find yourself outside of what our Tory Senators used to call "a healthy political organization" you are fair game. If Mr. Donne's statement that he cuts out all personal or personally political allusions be true, how happens it that Sir Charles Dilke and the Republicans are nightly lampooned on the Lon

Not only the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, but the Trades Congress now in session at Nottingham, appears singularly ungrateful for, Mr. Scudamore's efforts to discipline the Post-Office Department. Mr. Prior moved, this afternoon, that the Congress felt it "their duty to condemn the deliberate breach of the first see tion of the Criminal Law Amendment act by a subordi nate officer of Government," and expressed their hope that "some member of Parliament would soon call the attention of the Legislature to the conduct of Mr. Scudamore in discharging one of the chief officers of the Post Office for holding office in an association recently declared legal, and to which the protection of the law had been promised." The motion was unanimously carried. My belief is that not one but several members of Parliament will find means of calling attention to Mr. Scudamore not ong after the session opens. The dismissal of public serand suppressing of private dispatches, may seem trifling matters to Mr. Scudamore. To persons of less exalted views they seem intolerable, and they will not be sub mitted to quietly.

WEST INDIES.

EFFECTS OF QUARANTINE AT PORT-AU-PRINCE. HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 24.—An arrival from the West Indies reports that the quarantine of vessels at Port-au-Prince has been reduced to five days. Fifteen days' quarantine proved disastrons to shippers; so many various getting together depreciated prices. The Jamaica markets are also overstocked, and shipments for there are restricted, causing a depression in business.

ROMAN CATHOLIC LIBERALITY-RECEPTION OF FATHER BRADLEY

St. Stephen's Church was densely crowded yesterday afternoon with people curious to witness the reception of Father Bradley, late of the Oratory of St. Sacrament, into the Roman Catholic Church. Many lighted candles were on the altars, and on a small table just inside the rail were the "consecrated elements" and a single small taper. About 4 o'clock the priests presented not being as yet within the pale of the Church passed outside of the rail accompanied by two priests, and remained there during the preliminary exercises. After singing and other services, Father Mc Glynn took for his text the passage in Matthew in which Peter is designated as the rock upon which the Church was to be built. Through all the first part of his discourse the speaker seemed inclined to rival Mr. Henworth in the breadth of his Catholicity. He ignored the doc trine that salvation is to be had only through the Roma Catholic Church, and seemed inclined to rejoice over the lesser measure of religion enjoyed by the various sects lesser measure of religion enjoyed by the various sects that acknowledge the deity of Christ las being much better than no religion. If a man could not conscientiously approach nearer to the Mother Church than the High Church Episcopalians do, it should not be supposed that he would be rejected by the Judge at the great final assize, as being an enemy of Christ. A Low Church Episcopalian stood a poorer chance of acceptance, other things being equal, than a ritualist; and in proportion as the creeds of individuals embodied ideas antagonistic to those of the Roman Catholics, was the danger of their being classed among the unfaithful. Yet the speaker ventured squarely upon the ground that

WASHINGTON.

DISCUSSION OF THE ADJOURNMENT QUESTION IN THE SENATE-DEMOCRATIC OPPOSITION TO THE EDUCATIONAL FUND-THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE CHAMPION-CHARGES AGAINST latter part of his sermon was occupied with the ord-dary exposition of the doctrine that the true Church was founded upon St. Peter.

After the conclusion of the discourse the pastor addressed Father Bradley, congratulating him upon the fact that he had at last tound peace and rest for his soul where alone it could be found. He then invited the convert within the rall, and proceeded to explain to the audience what the ceremonies they were to witness signified, and especially why Father Bradley would have to be baptized again. It was not for Catholics to say that an Episcopalian baptism was not valid, but in these days, when so many Protestants were losing all hearty respect for the sacraments, one could never be sure that an Episcopal baptism even had been honestly performed. So, to make assurance doubly sure, Roman Catholics always rebaptized converts, puting this provise in their formula, "If you are not already baptized."

The appropriate ceremonies were then performed, the audience standing not only on the seats, but also on the partitions between them, to catch a sight of the convert.

CONTROLLER HURLBURD.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 24, 1872.

measures before Congress, and who probably fear that, if the time of adjournment is now fixed, the enemies of those measures will be able to defeat them by postponing action. The only way in which an early adjournment can be prevented is by so loading down Mr. Merton's lution with amendments as to defeat it. After the morning hour, an animated debate sprung up, principally between Senators Logen and Chandler, on the bill of the former to relieve from duty articles used in the reconstruction of Chicago. This bill, it will be remembered, was unanimously passed by the House of Representatives, but when it came to the Senate amendments were at once offered to it, one by Mi Morrill of Vermont, naming the articles to be exempted, and others by Messrs. Chandler and Carpenter, extending like relief to cities and towns in Michigan and Wisconsin. Mr. Chandler, in a characteristic speech, preshowed how this bill, unless amended, would assess a large proportion of the relief for Chicago upon the suffering lumbermen of Michigan and Wisconsin. Immense quantities of standing timber were killed by the forest fires in the Northwest, which must be felled and prepared for market during the present year, if saved at all. If

the bill passed it would of course injuriously affect the price of Michigan lumber. This was answered by Mr. Logan, who charged Mr. Chandler with a want of magpanimity, and of course Messrs. Ferry and Chandler had men had talked themselves into better humor, the de-bate became general, Messrs. Trumbull, Scott, Sherman, Mr. MORTON (Rep., 1963) canted up not read a final adjournment of Congress on the third Monday in May.

Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.) opposed taking it up and called for the Yeas and Nays, but the Senate voted to take up the resolution—Yeas, 34; Nays, 17.

Mr. MORTON, by cousent, medified the resolution so as to fix the 32th day of May for the adjournment.

There were two amendments pending—Mr. SUMNER'S, providing that Congress shall not adjourn until after it shall have passed the Supplementary Civil Right's bill, and Mr. SCHURZ'S, providing that it shall not adjourn until after the revision of the Tariff and the Internal Revenue laws and the reform of the Civil Service.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio) opposed the resolutions had come from the House, and it was, perhaps, natural that the members of the House should be impatient to get back among the people; but the Senate had always insisted upon finishing the business before it, and he hoped it would do so in this case. There was no occasion for the resolution, because the majority could adjourn at any time when they were prepared to do so. If any Senators supposed that fixing the day so long before Land would hasten legislation, he believed they were mistaken.

Messrs. COLE (Rep., Cal.) and CORBETT (Rep., Oregon) thought that Congress ought to adjourn at even an earlier day than that named in the resolution.

ELLIFF FOR CHICAGO. Carpenter, Frelinghuysen, Corbett, Conkling, and others taking part in it. This bill, as reported from the Com-

were taken, after which a verdict of not guilty was agreed to.

Before the Court was adjourned, it was understood between the Court and counsel that the trial of Mrs. Wharton on an indictment for aftempting to poison Van Ness would come off at the regular term of the Court in April. Mr. Steele asked that the Court fix the ball for her appearance in that case, with due consideration to the circumstances of Mrs. Wharton. The Court fixed the ball at \$5,000 and Mrs. Wharton's personal recognizance, and \$2,500 each of two securities. Mrs. Wharton then acknowledged her recognizance, and Mr. J. Crawford Neilson and Miss Nellie Wharton became security in \$2,500 each. The Court then adjourned.

Mrs. Wharton will remain a few days in Annapolis, at the bouse of a friend. During the trial, 65 white-ses were summoned and 56 sworn, the cost of the trial being about \$16,000. ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 24 .- At the Workingmen's State Assembly, to-day, Mr. Nelson W. Young pre-sented credentials from the Cooperative Printers' Association of New-York, but they were rejected, on the ground that the Association was not strictly cooperative

to be introduced in the Legislature, which provides that in order to secure the prompt payment of persons employed by the corporation of New-York, all such persons whose compensation is or should be fixed at a per diem rate, shall be paid at least once in every two weeks, and that a no longer delay than two days after the time has chapsed shall be permitted. Also, that all persons whose compensation is fixed at an annual salary shall be paid on the last day of each month, or within five days thereafter. Also, that it shall be the duty of the Controller to pay in the manner above provided.

Mr. Connelly also presented the draft of an act for the better protection of mechanics in the City of Now-York, which provides that the Mayor shall appoint five Commissioners, to be selected one from each trade, to be known as a Board of Examination, to hold office for two years at a salary act to exceed \$3,000 per annum each, who shall examine into the qualifications of all applicants for employment under the corporation of New-York, and that none but skilled workmen who have been favorably passed upon by the Board shall be camployed at any trade in any of the Departments. The Board are also required to report to the Mayor at stated times the amount, and cost of the work done by the men employed, etc. Both drafts were referred to a special committee. to be introduced in the Legislature, which provides that

These include about 200 indicted for complicity in the committal of murders, none of whom were put on trial, because the question of the power of the Court to try them for pueder The House more than half finished the Legislative, Executive and Judicial appropriation bill to-day, which is much the largest of the eleven regular appropriation bills, and one which in previous sessions has often taken two or three weeks to pass. Very little disposition was

> kee, who asked for the removal of the duty on hides and bark extract, and a reduction of the duty on leather. These men say that this country produces only a small

Directory, published to-day, is more complete and far more valuable than any previous one.

our warm thanks for all the kind honors you have shown us, and the princely hospitality of the banquet this evening. The particulars of this reception will be a source of great gratification to our Emperor and his subjects. The relative situation of this port to Japan I such that your prosperity will be the promoter of our civilization, and we hope our progress will contribute to enrich your city. We promise our best exertions to uphold not increase the friendly relations between our contrice, which in the future will have many mutual interests. The gratifude I feel for your great kindness is beond my power of expression. The sub-Committee appointed by the House Committee on Banking and Currency, to investigate the recent National Bank failures in New-York, are not unanimous on the question of their power, under the resolution, ordering the inquiry to look into the conduct of Bank Examiner Callender, the history of his appointment, and his relations with the Currency Eureau. If they do not agree before Monday, a resolution will be introduced viving them explicit instructions to make the investiga-tion as scarching as the facts developed will warrant. urnside. At the Grand Army banquet Gen. Sickles responded to he toast, "To the President," Speeches were also made y Gen. Burnside, Gen. Mende, Gen. Wagner, and others. Boston, Jan. 24.-The bark Warren Hallett, Capt. A. J. Wilson, which sailed from this port on Tues-lay morning for the Cape de Verde Islands, put into day morning for the cape de vecte Islands, but me Provincetown harbor the same night, in consequence of a mutiny among the crew. Provious to reaching the harbor a terrible fight had occurred on board, during which one man was killed, and another fatally injured. The vessel is awaiting orders from her owners.

As the opponents of amnesty in the Senate seem determined to postpone voting on the bill, and to defeat it indirectly, Senator Trumbull will ask the Senate, to-mor row, to lay aside that measure informally, for the pur pose of taking up the Apportionment bill. Although Mr

Road. A number of laborers were attempting to dry a box of Hercules powder at a camp-fire, when the powder exploded, killing two men named John Hughes and Barney Btoom, and seriously wounding several others. The Senatorial Committee, to investigate the charge made against Senator Clayton, met this morning, and Mr. Edwards of the House, who had been very positive yesterday in his denial of any knowledge of combinations CINCINNATI, Jan. 24 .- A special dispatch to he Chronicle from Charlestown, W. Va., says United to elect Mr. Clayton Senator, modified his statement by saying that he had never written or said anything to States Marshal Slack and the two brothers who shot Col. Clarkson, on Tuesday, were yesterday held in \$10,000 bai each. Clarkson's condition is considered critical. that effect. O. P. Snyder, member from the Hd Arkansas District, was then called by Mr. Clayton, and swore very decidedly that he had never known of any corrupt coali-....Henry F. Blumhoff of Baltimore committed John A. Hancock, age 55, of Pelt, Watasha Co., unget himself.

Daniel Shumway, a notorious rough, shot and
ctally wounded Daniel Campbell statl. P. Juscilee, Mins. An old
purriel was the cause of the afray. Shumway is under agreed. ... A. C. Bennett and an accomplice named Smith e under arrest in Besten, for obtaining clothing and dry-goods from alers under false pretenses and shipping them to New York and other Two boys, calling themselves Brown and Shoo-maker, and halling from New-York, were arrested in Portsmooth, N. H., yesterase, on the suplicion that they had run away from home. They had \$45 and a gold watch in their pesselvine.

they say, to preserve their tribal relations, and tasy spoke of the proposed territorial government as a scieme to put them under the control of white men, and to give them up to the tender mercles of land speculators, railroad speculators, and keepers of drinking dens. They say they do not wish to meet and endure white competition, and urge that the good faith of the United States is pledged to secure them in the possession of the land granted to them, and to permit them to retain their present tribal form of government as long as they see fit to do so, without any interference from the whites.

The Senset Committee on Tadian Affairs, at its first

The vote of 34 to 17, in the Senate, this morning, to take up Mr. Morton's resolution fixing the date of the adjourn ment of Congress on Wednesday, the 29th of May, indi cates a desire on the part of a large majority of the Sen ate to close up the work of the session before the Philadelphia Convention. The only Republicans who

to represent the views of the Committee. The majority of the Committee are understood to favor some plan which will consolidate the present tribal organizations into one government, leaving it wholly in the hands of the Indians, as now. making an appropriation to enable the President to perfect and carry into effect such rules regulating the Civil Service as may be from time to time adopted by him. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Mr. CONKLING offered a resolution requesting the President to give the Senate the following information, which was adopted:

The amount of money received and disbursed by the Government since March 4, 1809, the amount embezzied or appropriated by agents or officers; the amount remaining charged against Internal Revenue officers discussed in the number of defaulters, and how many of them have been prosecuted a statement of the criminal prosecutions that have been instituted for freezes against the Internal Revenue laws; the number of effective service, who have been dispensed with size March 4, 1806, and the amount of the aggregate saving thereby; also, the same information with reference to the territory of the territ

The Democrats in the House showed their determina ion, to-day, to make a determined opposition to the Educational bill. They think it covertly aims to deprive the States of their control over the common schools, and vest a sort of supervising power in the General Govern-ment, and is highly objectionable to them as going further in the direction of centralization than any measure that has thus far been adopted. Mr. Storm de nounced it as a worse violation of the Constitution, and a more dangerous infringement upon the rights present measure, he said, sought to accomplish by indirection what the bill which was killed last Winter avowedly aimed to do to give the national Government controlling power over the common school education of the people. Another objection urged was that the proceeds of sales of public lands were solemnly pledged to the redemption of the national debt. Mr. Perce, who had charge of the bill, made a half hour's speech in its advocacy, and tried to have it made a special order, but the Democrats objected, and it will therefore hold the morning hour from day to day until disposed of. Its fate is doubtful.

Gen. Butler came forward as the champion of the woman suffragists, to-day. A committee appointed by the Suffrage Convention, lately held in this city, called woman suffrage Convention, lately held in this city, called upon him in his committee room, and with a proper amount of speech-making, in which the ladies told the General that he was the champion of the oppressed, one of the great rocks upon which the Rebellion split, and that they looked to him to tearshal their forces and lead that they looked to him to tearshal their forces and lead them on to victory. They dubbed him their "Knight," and sent him forth to do battle with the assembled House, armed with an enormous petition, tied up with a blue ribbon. The General walked in the Hadi in his most dignified manner, at 12:30 o'clock, followed by a pace staggering under the weight of the petition. The event had been amounced in all the northing papers, but there was no crowd in the galleries, owing perhaps to the cold weather and the presentation of the petition. The whole matter had been prearranged with a view to making it as effective and impressive as possible, but it created no sensation, and was taken generally as a good joke. Gen, Builer made a solemn speech of five minutes, saying in conclusion, that "as surely as the sun rolled on in its course, the right of suffrage would be accorded to the petitioners." Univing the blue ribbon as he closed, he tried to unroll the petition so that it would stretch across the floor in from to the clerk's desk, but the 35,000 names would not unroll, and spoiled the dramatic effect by silding out in the shapes of a large telescope, in which form the document was shouldered by one of the pages and transported to the desk and general laughter and some facetious remarks by Mr. Eldridge.

The House more than half finished the Legislative, Executive and indicated any appropriation built today, which is

two or three weeks to pass. Very little disposition was shown to amend the bill, and the only contest that arose was over a proposition to replace the appropriations for the mint at Cerson City, Nevada. The Committee left out the appropriation, but yielding to pressure, recommended it to be restored, which was done, although no necessity for the mint was shown, and it was stated that every dollar coined in it cost the Government six cents, while the cost it Philadelphia was but a cent and a half. The Senate Finance Committee heard to-day a delegation of leather manufacturers from Boston and Milwan these who asked for the repoyal of the duty on hides and

part of the hides needed in the manufacture of leather, and that there is no present prospect of its doing so. They, therefore, desire to have the duty removed, and assert that such action would not in their Judgment affect materially the price of hides produced at home. The new edition of Major Ben Perley Poore's Congress

pose of taking up the Apportionment bill. Although Mr. Trumbull reported the Apportionment bill, yesterday, he is understood to be indifferent as to whether the number of members of the House be fixed at 243 or 283, and, on the whole, believes it wisest to pass the bill as it came from the House, allowing 285 members. But the other members of the Committee were so anxious to keep the size of the House down that he acceded to their wishes, in order to get the bill before the Senate. It is probable that the House bill will, in the end, become a law.

The Senatorial Committee, to invasificate the charges.

District, was then called by Mr. Clayton, and swore very decidedly that he had never known of any corrupt coalition to elect Clayton, nor had he even heard of such charges until he came to this city. Mr. Snyder delivered a eulogistic address on the minitary abilines of Senator, Clayton, and highly couplimented his pure administration of State affairs in Arkansas. The Committee sit with open doors. It is understood that the Judiciary Committee of the Senate will report to that body this week the nominations of Isaac C. Mills, to be United States Marshal, and S. R. Harrington, to be United States Marshal, and S. R. Harrington, to be United States Attorney for the Eastern Arkansas District. The object of this action is to bring all the papers and testimony in these cases directly before the Senate. These nominations were made at the instance of Senator Clayton, who had been indicted in the Federal Court for violation of the Enforcement act. It was charged by his friends that the Grand Jury had been packed by the suspended officials, but it now appears that the jury was selected by Commissioners appointed by Judge Caldwell. The latter is the Clayton candidate, to be Senator Rice's successor in the United States Senate, and wrote a letter to the President, upon which the latter based his suspension of the successor of the present appointees. Many of the friends of the Administration declare that the confirmation of Mills and Harrington will deprive the President of all strength in that State, as Mills, they say, was a slaveholder and an appointee of Andrew Johnson, while Harrington has been chiefly known in Arkansas as having advocated the effection of A. A. C. Rogers to Cun-

PRICE FOUR CENTS. A BROOKLYN MYSTERY.

ANOTHER ALLEGED CAR MURDER.

RUTAL ASSAULT UPON A PROFESSOR OF MUSIC

—CONTRADICTORY STATEMENT OF THE CON-John B. Panormo, a Professor of Music, re-

ding at Pincapple and Fulton-sta., Brooklyn, was bru-

tally beaten and robbed on a Myrtle-ave. horse-car, on Tuesday night, and died from his injuries at noon, yesterday. It appears that he left his boarding house at 8 p. m., on Tuesday, and went to No. 41 Cumberland-st., where a pupil resided. He left her house at 10 p. m., and returned to his boarding-house half an hour afterward, covered with blood, and having a terrible contasion is the left temple and eye, and a cut three and a half inches long on his skull. He stated to Mrs. Snow, at his boarding-house, that when he left Cumberland-st, he it. He also stated that the conductor of the ear did not interfere in his behalf, but put him off at Pineapple st. The Professor did not state the object of the assau robbery was doubtless the motive, as his watch was stolen. A large sum of money to an inside pocket was not taken. The physicians think that the wounds were inflicted with a blunt instrument.

The managers of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company mittee on Finance, reported the bill to authorize the payment of duplicate checks by disbursing officers, with pleaded entire ignorance of the affray, and although a notice was posted in their office directing the conducte who witnessed the assault to report the facts to the Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN (Rep., N. J.) introduced a bill making an appropriation to enable the President to per-

At a late hour last evening, however, the police found the conductor of the car on which Prof. Panormo rode from Cumberland-st. to Pincapple-st. on Tuesday night. The conductor made the following statement to Chief-of-Police Campbell:

Brooklyn City Railroad cars, and live at the Greenpoint stables with the watchman. I was on the Greenpoint ear which left the depot at Greenpoint at 9:31 on Tuesday night to go down to Fulton Ferry; and when I reached umberland-st. a gentleman, whom I now know to be Mr. Panormo, got on the car. I am a new conductor, and am not very familiar with the time-table; but I think I left at 9:31. I know it was about 10 p. m. when this man got on the car.

The Chief of Police requested the conductor to be cer-

ain about the time, and he finally decided that it was about 10:10 when the deceased got on the car.

The conductor continued: The driver stopped the car, and the man got on and went into the car and attempted to sit down on a lady. I took hold of him by the hand and requested him to take a seat in the forward part of 'You are bleeding, and had better go into a drug store." He said that he would go to Pineapple-st. After being in in the car. Some of the passengers got matches from watch. I had between five and eight passengers in the ear, two or three of whom were ladies. One of the pas car, two or three of whom were ladies. One of the passengers gave me his address. The passengers saked, "Conductor, where did this happen?" I answered that I did not know. The passengers questioned Mr. Paneamo, but he made no explanations. All that he said

was that he had lost his watch and chain. Mr. Panormo had on a black silk hat, and it was all smashed in at the top. One of his eyes was badly swollen. He had a handfrom his face. I don't know or where the man was injured. Yesterday was my first day on the car, and I was not on again until this afternoon. There was a police-man on the car at the time that Mr. Panormo got on. The policeman got on before he did, and stood with me on the back platform. He got off again at Raymond-st.

Detective Corr, who was 'present, said: I think it was Officer Price of the Fourth Freemet. He lives in the second Ward, and was at the Democratic Primary. Conductor-The policeman made no remarks when the

Amnesty bill, but on motion of Mr. LOGAN (Rep., 10.) it was laid aside, and the bill for the relief of Chicago was taken up.

The pending amendment was that offered by Mr. Morrill of Vermont yesterday, specifying the building materials upon which the drawback is to be allowed.

Mr. CHANDLER (Rep., Mich.) moved to amend so as to make the bill apply also to Manistee, in Michigan.

Mr. CARPENTER (Rep., Wis.) suggested Peshtigo.

Mr. CHANDLER said he would leave that for the Senator from Wisconsin to insert, but he favored the insertion. He said, further, that there had been greater suffering proportionately from the fires in Michigan than from the Chicago Res. and incisted that if the sufferers in Chicago and the sufferers in the State.

Mr. LOGAN insisted that the case of Chicago was exceptional, and that its relations to the commerce of the country made its destination by fire a national calamity; whereas the towns destroyed in Michigan and Wisconsin were only of local importance. He charged Mr. Chandler with want of magnamity, and said that his colleague (Mr. Ferry of Michigan), who was a leading lumber merchant, had been more generous to the people of Chicago, having refused to agree to the proposal of his fellow lumber merchants to raise the price of lumber \$4 per thousand immediately after the fire.

Mr. FERRY (Rep., Mich.) said he would vote for the bill if it would be amended by being made applicable to Manistee and Holland, and Saginaw, which had suffered more in proportion than Chicago. Even with these amendments, however, the bill could not secure his unqualified approval, because the effect of it would be to impose upon Michigan, a lumbering State, more than her fair share of the relief which it would give to Chicago. He would prefer a direct appropriation for the relief of the sufferers.

Mr. SCOTT (Rep., Penn.) thought that the bill was unconstitutional because it would discriminate in favor of man, for I saw him looking through the window, and any remarks on the subject then. As soon as the man got off one of the passengers said that he knew him, and that he moved in good society, and was a Professor of music. I saw no person near him when he got on the car.

A reporter who visited the board-house in Pineapple-st., and saw the ladles who were present when the Pro-10:15, and came up-stairs covered with blood, and said he had been assaulted and robbed by rufflans. At first the people in the house thought it was a joke, but on examination they found his wound was real. When he came up he had his right hand clove on, and his left hand glove in his left hand, as though he had taken it off to pay his think that his wounds were of a serious nature. In fact, he did not want a doctor to be sent for.

Reporter—Could be converse then?

Answer—Oh yes; he told me that when he left Cumberand-st. he entered a Myrtle-ave. car, and was there atacked and beaten.

Reporter-Did he say who it was that beat him ! Hudson, New-York, praying Congress to authorize the Answer-No, he did n't know; he said the conductor of the car dared not interfere in his behalf, and that he put The House took up, as the business off the morning im off at Pincapple-st., as he desired him.

The House took up, as the business of the morning hour, the bill reported yesterday to establish an educational fund, and to apply the proceeds of the public lands to the education of the people.

Mr. PERCE (Rep., Miss.), who reported the bill, addressed the House in support of it. He said that, as Chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor, he was in correspondence with almost every prominent educator in the country, and they were unanimous in looking toward the proceeds of the public land for the purpose of stimulating and advancing the education of the people. He was also in correspondence with almost every prominent leader in the labor question, and they were equally unanimous in the same direction. The laboring men of the country claimed that the public lands were theirs, from the fact that four-fifths of the people were laboring men and women, and the government based on the will of the majority represented simply their wishes and theirs, but that the proceeds of the lands were theirs. They demanded such a disposition of the public lands as would cause them to laure to their benefit through the education of their children. Conding down to the details of the bill, he said that it did not propose to supersede the common school system now existing in States, but rather to strengthen that system. In conclusion he gave notice that he would allow null time Reporter-Did he say what was the onject of this as

Answer-No, he didn't say. I think it must have been obbery, for his watch was stolen, but no money was taken from him. Here is his pocketbook, and there is not a cent gone; but he said he had it in his pistol

pocket, and that was the reason, probably, why he did not have it stolen. The thieves, evidently, did not know where to look for it. He told us that it all happened in Mrs. Snow, and all the boarders in the house, spoke enthusiastically of the gentle disposition of the mur-dered man, and stated that they firmly believed his

statement that he had been assaulted in the case. He had a brother-in-law living in New-York, and was Director of a Musical Institute in Atlantic-ave. THE VICTIM'S LAST MUSIC LESSON.

The house, No. 41 Cumberland-st., where the Professor

had called on the evening in question for the pupose of giving a lesson in music, was visited last evening by a reporter. It is a two-story frame dwelling, standing in the rear of the lot, and is occupied by two families. The family visited by Professor Panormo is that of Mr. Scott, a New-York stevedore, and the pupil was his son, age 16. The boy states that the Professor came to the house at 8:45 p. m., and seemed to be in excellent spirits. The boy accompanied him to the gate, and after bidding him "good night," watched him as he walked brishly up the street in the direction of Myrtle-ave. It was then about 10:10 p. m.

On Monday evening the Professor gave a concert ab the Brooklyn Institute in Washington-st., and is said to have received a large sum of money as the proceeds of the entertainment. He usually carried his money in the pistol-pecket of his pantaloons. This accounts for its not having been stolen when he was assaulted. The statement of the conductor directly contradicts the account given by the Professor to the ladies at his boarding-house. The police believe that he was waylaid while on his way to the cars, and that his skull was fractur

under the rules, said that he had the honor of presenting a polition for a declaratory law to assure the rights of suffrage to the women citizens of the United States. They believed that it was their constitutional right to vote; but they only desired to call the attention of Congress to the necessity of passing a declaratory law to that effect. He asked that the petition-watch he partly unrolled, to the great amusement of the members—might be referred to the Judiciary Committee, which was done, after the petition being read.

INVESTIGATING THE OBSTRUCTIONS TO COMMERCE, Mr. SHELLABARGER (Rep., Ohio), Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, reported a resolution directing that the Committee in juire—

First: Whether the commerce among the several States was injuriously affected by any madequecy in the present means of land transportation, or by means of any extress or inequilable rates of freight of fare charged by common carriers, or by means of other burdens or restraint imposed on such commerce oy carriers.

Second: Whether the commerce with foreign mations and on the coasts and waters of the United States, or at any port thereof, is subjected to any oppressive or illegal requirements or restraints under quaraction, health, or other laws or customs of any State.

This red whether at any ports of the United States American seamen of longing immigrants, or arrivers diseases, in a charge of the United States and papers. What a guideling to other laws are reported to mannifere to have power to send for persons and papers, and to at a such places as may be convenient.

The resolution, which was reported unanimously from the Committee, was adopted. by a blow with a slung-shot.

A committee of the Board of Aldermen at a me last evening decided to call on Mayor Powell and ask

him to offer a reward for the apprehension of the mur-derer. Coroner Jones will hold an inquest to-day.

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 24.—The Grace M. Church, built on Walnut-st., at a cost of \$70,000, was

dedicated this afternoon. The dedicatory sermon was preached by the Rev. T. M. Eddy, D. D., of Baltimore. At its close he made an appeal to the purses of the congregation, which resulted in gifts amounting to \$12,000, toward paying for the church.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Small-pox has appeared in several parts of theThe State Eelectic Medical Society held their

....The Chicago banks, according to the latest

hewspapers.

Mr. MAYNARD (Rep., Tenn.) objected to it as out of order, in proposing to change an existing law. The objection was sontained, and the amendment excluded.

A provision to pay for such advertising was then inserted, on notion of Mr. POMEROY, and was sustained by Mr. MAYNARD, and opposed by Messre. GARFIELD and SARVENT. other city excepting Albany.

There was a great demonstration at Warwick.

N. Y. yesterday, on the completion of the Mistarky Water-Works. First Companies from Middlesow and Kowburgh were present, and speeches were made by Collecter Stures, Messra Burt and Windelt, and others.

In the U. S. Court at Trenton, yesterday, they motion to restrain the Southern Enlived Company from the Pounsylvanies over the Raritan River came up. The complainants (the Pounsylvanies Railroad Company) saled for a postporoment of the argument to Frings week, which was granted. and SARCENT.

Mr. GARFIELD moved to strike out the clause respect-ing the law establishing a branch unint at Carson City, Nev., and to heart an appropriation of \$90,000 for carrying t on. After a long discussion the amendment was dopted.
After advancing as far as page 30 of the bill, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.